

PEOPLE

Kohl Gets Art Permit Months After His Election
Helmut Kohl, the mayor of Bonn, has been granted a permit to take 100 works of art out of France for the Bonn Museum. The permit was granted after Kohl had been elected Chancellor of West Germany. The works of art are to be displayed in the Bonn Museum.

Pearl Bailey's Left Hand
Pearl Bailey's left hand has been amputated after a long battle with cancer. The actress, who has been in the entertainment industry for over 40 years, is now recovering from the surgery.

The Internal Revenue Service
The Internal Revenue Service has announced that it will be reviewing the tax returns of several high-profile individuals. The review is part of a broader effort to ensure that all taxpayers are paying their fair share.

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Woods Allen has given several speeches in support of the anti-apartheid movement. He has called for an end to the apartheid regime in South Africa and for the release of Nelson Mandela.

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In Albania's First Mass Exodus, Refugees Sail to Freedom Across the Strait
A few of the thousands of Albanians who had taken refuge in embassies in Tirana cheering Friday as an Italian ferry unloaded them at Brindisi, 140 kilometers across the Strait of Otranto from Europe's last Stalinist nation. Soon after the exodus, France and West Germany closed their missions in Tirana for cleaning but an Italian official said the move was to prevent a new influx of dissidents. The operation was at night because of fears of a stampede by other Albanians. Page 2.

Fed Signals Easier Credit, Bolstering U.S. Stocks

By Lawrence Malkin
NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve Board eased credit a notch Friday, signaling a long-awaited shift in U.S. monetary policy.
The move pushed the Fed's benchmark interest rate a quarter-point lower to 8 percent, which is believed to be the central bank's new target. It also kicked the Dow Jones industrial average to a record 3,000 points, though it fell back later (Page 10).
The Fed's policy shift was the first since December and was foreshadowed Thursday by the Fed chairman, Alan Greenspan.

Dow Jones	The Dollar
Up 10.40	DM 1.6917
2,980.20	FF 148.175
	FF 5.5415

He told Congress that the central bank was poised to offset a credit crunch by banks that have tightened their corporate lending standards after the excesses of the past decade. Until then, he had maintained the squeeze was only limited to real estate loans.
The Greenspan testimony quickly moved the world's bond, stock, and especially currency markets. The dollar fell Thursday by two pence against the Deutsche mark and by one yen against the Japanese yen, then recovered Friday.

Thirty-year Treasury bond yields, which had risen six points to 8.30 percent on Thursday, slipped Friday, then recovered, but were still below their highs at 8.46 percent. Gold rose more than \$6 in New York as money flowed away from dollars on the prospect of lower U.S. interest rates.
Aside from the Dow, Friday's market reactions were therefore less dramatic, even though the Fed aggressively showed its hand in a highly technical maneuver: It added temporary reserves to the banking system through weekend repurchase agreements of Treasury bills at 8.3/16 percent.

But the Fed is hoping its signal economists expect, this policy is expected to maintain the key federal funds rate at around 8 percent, which it touched late Friday.
This would represent the "very modest change" predicted by Mr. Greenspan and hardly heralds an era of cheap credit. Nor is it expected to bring down European rates, which are now following Frankfurt rather than New York, or rates in Tokyo, where the central bank is concerned about inflation.
But the Fed is hoping its signal

Kohl Seeks Assent On Unity in Moscow

West German Will Ask Gorbachev To Drop Opposition to NATO Plan

By Craig R. Whitney
NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE
BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl will fly to Moscow late Saturday for some personal diplomacy with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, hoping to convince him to drop his remaining objections to German unification within the NATO alliance, West German officials said Friday.

These will be the first high-level West German-Soviet talks since February, when Mr. Kohl went to Moscow and first got the Soviet leader to agree in principle to unification. They will take place on the heels of a tumultuous congress that confirmed Mr. Gorbachev as the leader of a split and weakened Soviet Communist Party.

Officials involved in preparations for the visit said that among the issues Mr. Kohl was prepared to discuss Sunday and Monday was a ceiling on the strength of the united German armed forces.
A Western diplomat said he believed the Germans were prepared to set an all-German limit "in the high 300,000s." At present, West Germany alone has about 480,000 men under arms. The East German armed forces total about 120,000.

They said Mr. Kohl would point out to Mr. Gorbachev that he had gotten his partners to agree to study the possibility of effective assistance programs while Moscow worked out its plans for change.
Meanwhile, West Germany had shown its good faith, they said, by agreeing to guarantee \$2.9 billion (5 billion Deutsche marks) in bank loans and to pay the Soviet Union \$781 million (1.25 billion DM) this year to cover the cost of stationing 360,000 Soviet troops in East Germany.

They said Finance Minister Theo Waigel and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher would also be in the delegation, and that the economics minister, Helmut Haussmann, had drafted a comprehensive plan for expanding German trade, increasing oil and gas imports from the Soviet Union, and broadening technical assistance for Soviet economic reform.

They said Mr. Kohl would have the Hausmann plan in his briefcase. But, "There will be no further financial offers," one official said.
Officials said that on the question of unification the chancellor would point out the political gains that West Germany and its allies had made to ally Soviet fears.

Arriving just after NATO Secretary-General Manfred Wörner's visit to Moscow, Mr. Kohl would be the first NATO government head to explain to Mr. Gorbachev the implications of the London summit meeting's decisions to transform NATO from a military to a political organization, invite the Soviet Union and other members of the Warsaw Pact to sign nonaggression pacts and ask Mr. Gorbachev to address them at

See KOHL, Page 5

Two Top Mayors Quit Party In Russia

Defectors Merit His Contempt, Gorbachev Says

By Gary Lee
WASHINGTON POST SERVICE
MOSCOW — The mayors of Moscow and Leningrad, this country's two major political strongholds, said Friday that they were leaving the Soviet Communist Party.

In doing so they joined the president of the Russian Republic, Boris Yeltsin, in an exodus that is expected to continue and eventually transform the structure of Soviet politics.
In a U.S. television interview, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev scorned the defectors. "Those who leave now and seek refuge elsewhere," he said, "I view with contempt."

"I am not veering from my course and I have many supporters," he added.
The dramatic resignations came as Mr. Gorbachev was wrapping up the 28th party congress with the adoption of new party rules and the election of a new Central Committee of 412 members.

All those who stand for democracy and socialism, we extend a hand and call for their cooperation," Mr. Gorbachev, who won a new mandate as party general secretary, said in closing comments that drew a standing ovation.
Mayor Gavril K. Popov of Moscow and Mayor Anatoli Sobchak of Leningrad, both radicals who were elected in recent months, said in a joint statement that they would resign from the party to work for a multiparty system in the Soviet Union.

They severely criticized the congress, which concluded Friday night in Moscow, saying that it had shown its "complete inability to offer the country a real program of transition to a new society."
In a separate press conference, five other departing Communist leaders outlined their plans to form a new democratic party, based on the parliamentary model, and called on other disgruntled Soviet Communists to join them.

All are members of Democratic Platform, a radical faction of the party that has called a meeting this weekend to discuss the future shape of Soviet politics.
The resignations and the reports of plans for a new party left a pall over the congress.
Interviewed on the floor of the vast congress hall in the Kremlin, many delegates were hostile to the resignations.

Some denounced the departing See PARTY, Page 5

Gorbachev's Short-Lived 'Fine Dream'

By Bill Keller
NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE
MOSCOW — It took 10 days for Mikhail S. Gorbachev to secure his triumph over the Communist Party, and less than a minute to cast doubt on the value of his victory.
As Mr. Gorbachev pushed the 28th congress of his party toward its conclusion, he could rely in the knowledge that he had neutralized the orthodox Marxists as a power

within the party, liberated himself from the pressures of the party's governing bureaucracy and headed off a fatal split in the ranks.
But with the delegates hurrying toward adjournment on Friday, Boris N. Yeltsin, the country's most popular Communist leader, suddenly chilled the congress with the terse announcement that he was leaving the party so that it would not interfere with his work as president of the Russian republic.

Implicit in his statement was an intimation that Mr. Gorbachev had mastered a party without much of a future.
If Stalin's famous "Short Course in the History of the Communist Party" were updated to cover the 28th congress, the chapter heading might read something like: "Liquidation of the Ligachevite Gang of Wreckers, Degeneration of the Left Faction, Humane Democratic Socialism as the Party's Course."

Yegor K. Ligachev, the genial, doctrinaire Marxist-Leninist who looms in the liberal's demagoguery, received license to attack the creeping capitalism and unilateral surrender he sees in Mr. Gorbachev's direction of the country.
On Wednesday he framed a clear choice for the congress by offering himself for the powerful post of

See GORBACHEV, Page 5

Now, the Pentagon Fax

Available at \$668,000, It Works Under Water

By Molly Moore
WASHINGTON POST SERVICE
WASHINGTON — Remember the \$435 hammer and the \$640 toilet cover of the early 1980s? Meet the \$668,000 facsimile machine, the \$1,868 toilet cover and the \$999 pliers of the 1990s.
But these are no ordinary pieces of equipment. This U.S. Air Force fax machine, according to one senator, can pump out pages after a nuclear blast or receive a document after submersion in three feet (91 centimeters) of water.
"Nothing has changed except the rhetoric," said Ernest A. Fitzgerald, the air force management system deputy who helped expose many of the overpriced spare parts bought while Caspar W. Weinberger was defense secretary.
The main impact of the reforms that have taken place has been to cover up more than they used to. We're back, full circle.
In recent weeks, members of Congress have resurrected concerns about overspending and gold-plating of military products, issuing a long string of Pentagon officials have tried to resolve.
"The public has been led to believe that the spare-parts horror stories of the mid-1980s were corrected," said Senator Charles E. Grassley, Republican of Iowa, and Senator William V. Roth Jr., Republican of Delaware, in a recent letter to the Pentagon's inspector general.
"We have recently uncovered data that shows the Department of Defense is still paying exorbitant prices for spare parts and supply items."
They have a long list of examples: a \$1,868 toilet cover bought as a spare for the C-5 transport plane; a \$999.20 pair of pliers; a \$120 cup dispenser, and a \$343.06 altar vase for a military chapel.
On Thursday, Senator Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, weighed in with yet another example: an air force decision to develop and buy 174 nuclear blast-proof fax machines costing about \$668,000 each when development costs and spare parts are added.
An air force official disputed some of the costs, saying the service has paid \$32.9 million for 173 fax machines and an additional \$40 million for 250 sets of spare parts and 173 "war-readiness spare kits, special support equipment, maintenance equipment and diagnostic equipment."
The spokesman said the machine, called the "tactical digital facsimile," was purchased as a result of needs that arose during the Vietnam War and the raid on Libya in 1986.
"It is needed because it is a specialized system that allows you to transmit timely, high-quality imagery maps and other materials to our air crews for combat mission planning," the spokesman said.
Mr. Levin argued, "The heart of the problem is that the air force developed ridiculous specifications."

Quiet Gaza Days: No Army, No Uprising

By Joel Brinkley
NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE
RAFA, Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip — The children of this squalid Palestinian refugee district were out the other afternoon, laughing among themselves, kicking up swirls of dust as they knocked soccer balls around in the street.
A few weeks ago, they would have been clutching stones, warily waiting for Israeli soldiers, just as they had since the Palestinian uprising, or intifada, began.
Looking on at the children on the dirt street in front of his store, Mahmoud Abu Ibrahim, a grocer, shook his head with wonder as he said: "We haven't seen any soldiers here since May. And if there's no army presence, who is there to have conflicts with?"
The army has pulled out of Gaza district, here on the Egyptian border.
The military presence also has been greatly reduced in Gaza's seven other teeming camps, home to more than 400,000 refugees, as Defense Minister Moshe Arens tries to answer one of the great questions of the Palestinian uprising: Are the soldiers who patrol the West Bank and Gaza controlling the violence, or are they causing it?
In Gaza, the answer is clear: The soldiers were the targets, and without them the violence has faded and died.
There has not been a shooting death in Gaza since May 22, or anywhere else in Gaza since May 27. Only a handful of people have been injured during that period, though at this time last year a dozen Gaza residents were killed each month, on average, and hundreds were wounded.
"We think the new government may be trying to show the world that it's not an extremist, right-wing government," said Rawhi Sobuh, a 40-year-old clothing salesman. "If the troops come back, the stone-throwing will start again, but with no stone-throwing."
No one in the Defense Ministry is suggesting how long the new policy will last. Mr. Arens said only this, during a trip to Gaza last week: "If we see that as the army presence is reduced, the level of violence reduces as well, then we will continue with the policy."
Nor is it clear how far the policy will be extended. Gaza is isolated; no soldiers or Jewish settlers have to go near it in their normal travels. But many other Arab populated areas in the West Bank and Gaza are close to Jewish settlements. As a result, a continued military presence at some level will have to remain, for protection of the Jews who pass by on their way home.
But many populated areas in the occupied territories are set off by themselves, just like Gaza. So, military officials say, if the Gaza experiment is deemed a success, the policy will probably be tried in other places, too.
In the absence of the Israeli soldiers, who prevented any nationalist displays, Palestinian flags can now be seen at most every high point. Every wall, it seems, bears graffiti, slogans for the Palestinian cause.
And in the late afternoon, after the sun begins to set and the boisterous heat slips back into the lower 90s, masked youths carrying clubs and, occasionally, firearms, march through Gaza's streets as a taunting display of Palestinian power. They call themselves the Palestine National Army.
"You can say Gaza has been a liberated area for about a month," said a local United Nations employee who would not give his name.
Even with all that, it is the stone-throwing children who have been the symbol of the revolt since it began 31 months ago. Now that they have returned to playing games in the streets, at least for the time being, the community's leaders are wondering what to do next, how to keep their revolt alive.
Abd Rabu Abu Oun, a schoolteacher whom many people describe as a senior community leader, could offer no new ideas.
"The fact that there are Palestinian flags flying in all the streets and alleys, the appearance of the Palestinian army in the streets with their masks in daytime — all this is real proof that the intifada goes on," he said.
Mr. Arens's stated hope is that tensions will calm to the point that local Palestinians will be willing to come forward and begin peace negotiations with Israel. With the current government's refusal to hold even indirect negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization or its representatives, that may be the only way peace talks could get started.
But in Gaza, as in much of the West Bank, Palestinians say that is a vain hope.
"There is no alternative to the PLO," said Mr. Sobuh, the clothing salesman.
While Mr. Arens waits for the reduction in See INTIFADA, Page 5

'Significant' Radiation Hit 1 in 20 Near U.S. Arms Plant

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

RICHLAND, Washington — One in every 20 residents of 10 counties surrounding the Hanford nuclear weapons plant in Richland absorbed "significant" amounts of radiation in three years ending December 1987, a panel of radiation and health experts said in a report.

That was among the most specific conclusions of the report, a sweeping look at the amount of radiation absorbed by residents of the Pacific Northwest from secret Hanford emissions during and after World War II.

Some independent radiation specialists said the levels of radiation described in the report would lead to diseases and deaths among the exposed population.

The report, issued Thursday, and a brief statement about it by Energy Secretary James D. Watkins on Wednesday stated no specific conclusion about the level of radiation-linked disease among residents. But this represents the first acknowledgment from the government that it had released enough radiation to cause illness to residents beyond the 560-square-mile (1,450-square-kilometer) plant on the Columbia River in eastern Washington state.

The study found that in three years 13,700 residents, or 5 percent of the 10-county population, absorbed a level of radiation equivalent to 1,200 times the level of airborne contamination the Department of Energy now considers safe for civilians living around nuclear weapons plants.

"That's significant exposure and that's a lot of folks," said Dr. John E. Till, a radiation scientist from Neesee, South Carolina. "That dose is significant enough to strongly justify a need for a thyroid disease study."

Mr. Till is head of an 18-member panel of scientific and technical experts that on Thursday made public the first part of a five-year, \$15 million study of secret radioactive emissions from the Hanford nuclear reservation.

The study, financed by the Department of Energy, makes clear

that hundreds of thousands of residents of eastern Washington state, Oregon and Idaho were exposed for a quarter of a century to large quantities of radiation from Hanford. The radiation came in the air, drinking water and food.

No other group of civilians in the world is known to have been exposed to as much radiation over a longer period of time, said Allen W. Conklin, a radiation specialist with the Department of Health in Washington state.

The report focused on the 270,000 people who lived in 10 counties in Washington and Oregon surrounding the Hanford plant during and after World War II.

From late 1944, when Hanford began to turn uranium into plutonium, until December 1987, the plant's officials secretly authorized the largest releases of radiation from a nuclear weapon plant yet made public.

About 400,000 curies of radioactive iodine poured into the atmo-

sphere over the Pacific Northwest. That is 26,000 times the radioactive iodine released from the Pennsylvania nuclear accident at Three Mile Island in 1979.

The radioactive iodine, produced as a by-product of irradiating uranium fuel, was set free when the fuel rods were dissolved in acid to extract plutonium.

The most specific conclusion was that 5 percent of the population had each absorbed 33 rads of radiation. The report also concluded that an undetermined number of infants and children born and raised in this region in those years may have received doses of radiation to their thyroid of 2,900 rads.

The level of airborne radiation deemed safe by the Energy Department for civilians living near nuclear weapons plants is .025 rads.

Mr. Till and other panel members said the radioactive emissions from the plant have virtually stopped and pose no further risk to residents of the area.

New York's Summer Rhythm: Dart-Man Days, Zodiac Nights

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Dart Man may be in custody, but Zodiac remains at large. That sounds like the wording in a comic book, but it is also the latest on the twin crime spree that has gripped New York City to the point of obsession, amplified almost hourly by breathless press coverage.

Jerome Wright, 33, a messenger and mail-room clerk who has been treated for psychiatric problems, was charged Thursday with being the man who has used a straw to blow small, pinlike darts into the backs and buttocks of well-dressed women in midtown Manhattan.

After three victims identified him, Mr. Wright was charged with reckless endangerment, harassment and criminal possession of a weapon in three of the 55 dart attacks in recent weeks, the police said.

Mr. Wright, who is on probation for a drug conviction, lives with his aunt in the Bronx. Authorities picked him up for

questioning Wednesday based on a police sketch of a black man 5 feet 8 inches (1.74 meters) tall who had been sneaking up behind his victims, most of whom wore businesslike skirts and dresses.

None of the 18 darts recovered by police was found to be tainted, and some victims were unaware that they had been pricked, authorities said. Nevertheless, with the number of murders in New York running far ahead of the record-breaking 1,905 last year, the Dart Man story has led television broadcasts night after night during a summertime news vacuum.

Police patrols were beefed up, a hot line was established, the volunteer crime-fighting Guardian Angels handed out safety leaflets and psychologists started offering theories, such as that Dart Man probably hated his mother. Some women even began wearing pants or girdles as protection against dart attacks.

The Zodiac killer, clearly a more serious threat, made news mainly because he did not shoot anyone. The star-obsessed

gunman has shot four defenseless men — two walking with canes, one drunk and one homeless — since March 8. Twenty-one days elapsed between shootings in three of the four cases; Thursday was a possible date for his next attack.

In cryptic, scrawled letters to police and news organizations, Zodiac has vowed to kill 12 people, one born under each astrological sign. The bizarre nature of the shootings has produced such front-page headlines as "Riddle of the Zodiac," "Stalking the Zodiac," "Zodiac Trap" and "Zodiac Dragnet."

Three of the shootings took place along the Brooklyn-Queens border, the fourth in Central Park. There, on June 21, a homeless man was shot as he slept on a bench. One victim, Joseph Proce, 78, of Queens, died of medical complications resulting from the attack.

A letter last month to the New York Post signed "This is the Zodiac. The twelve signs will die when the belts in the heaven are seen." The writer added, "No

more games pigs." The note contained a drawing of the cross hairs of a gun sight and a circle containing three astrological signs.

The police first believed that Zodiac learned the astrological signs of his victims — Scorpio, Gemini, Taurus and Cancer — by striking up conversations and asking their birth dates. Now they say he must be using another method, possibly searching computer records.

All four attacks have taken place between 1 A.M. and 5 A.M. on a Thursday. In early-morning darkness Thursday, as undercover police teams fanned out around the city, so many reporters and camera crews hit the streets that a police spokeswoman complained that they were jeopardizing chances of catching Zodiac.

In the event of a killing, according to the New York Post, police hoped to trap Zodiac by halting the subway system, apparently his preferred escape method. While police hunted Zodiac, spending as much as \$30,000 on overtime, there

were 10 unrelated shootings during the night, five of them fatal. "Maybe he read in the papers that we were beefing up," a police official said of Zodiac.

The overwhelming coverage generated by the Zodiac saga is reminiscent of that during the 1977 "Son of Sam" serial murders. News organizations have also been focusing on other strange crimes in a city that has seen more than its share. In recent weeks:

• A man with a lengthy arrest record was charged with murder after allegedly throwing a 3-year-old boy off the roof of a Brooklyn housing project.

• A Queens teenager and his father were charged with killing a man who sold them a used Cadillac that turned out to be a dud.

• A disabled 95-year-old man was charged with murder for allegedly using a metal pipe to bludgeon an 88-year-old woman who lived in his Manhattan apartment building.

U.S. to Bar Bias Against The Disabled

By Steven A. Holmes
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate gave final approval Friday to legislation that would extend full federal protection against discrimination to millions of Americans with physical and mental disabilities.

The Senate passed the bill by a vote of 91 to 6 after the House of Representatives approved it on Thursday by 377 to 28. The bill now goes to President George Bush, who is expected to sign it into law.

"This is the most significant civil rights bill to pass the Congress in a quarter of a century," said its sponsor, Sen. J. H. Hoyer, Democrat of Maryland. "It opens up opportunities and the pursuit of happiness to 43 million Americans who have disabilities and who want to participate fully in the activities of our country."

It would outlaw discrimination on the basis of disability, and in many cases employers would have to alter work sites to accommodate handicapped workers.

The bill would require that all new commercial construction be made accessible to those with disabilities. Telephone companies would have to establish procedures so that the people with hearing and speech impairments could communicate over phone lines.

For the first time, people with the AIDS virus would be protected from discrimination in employment and housing.

Detective Says Youth Admitted Role in N.Y. Rape

By Ronald Sullivan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For the first time since it began hearing testimony nearly three weeks ago, the jury in the Central Park attack trial has heard evidence linking one defendant with the rape and attempted murder of a jogger.

Detective Carlos Gonzalez testified Thursday that Anthony McCray, 16, one of the three defendants, had confessed to taking part in the attack and rape of the woman on the night of April 19, 1989.

Mr. Gonzalez told the jurors that he and two other detectives had

questioned Mr. McCray on the afternoon after the attack.

He said the youth was questioned only after being read his rights and, at first, only in the presence of his mother and father.

During two sessions of questioning at the station house, "Antron" would fidget and look away, and he knew he was holding something back, that he wasn't telling us all the truth," the detective said.

He testified that Mr. McCray's father agreed with the police that his son would be more forthcoming if his mother was not present, so she left the room.

"He then admitted what he knew about the female jogger and what had happened to her," the detective said.

"About who was holding her down, about him climbing on top of her and penetrating, entering, her."

As the prosecutors left the court building, the emotions that have thus far been muted at the trial spilled outside of State Supreme Court.

The prosecutors were surrounded by a dozen or so followers of the Reverend Al Sharpton, who appeared as a spectator in court for the second straight day.

"No justice, no peace," they chanted.

Referring to the victim, one of them shouted at the prosecutor, Elizabeth Lederer, "What was she doing in the park at night, trying to score drugs?"

"Where's her boyfriend?" another shouted at the prosecutor. "The boyfriend did it."

The two other defendants are Raymond Santana, 15, and Yusef Salaam, 16. Three others will be tried later.

Friends Detail Drug Use With Barry

By Michael York
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two longtime friends of Mayor Marion S. Barry Jr., both professing deep affection for him, have appeared as prosecution witnesses and testified that they used cocaine with him on numerous occasions during recent years.

The friends, A. Jeffrey Mitchell, a Washington advertising executive, and Darrell Sabbs, a former

Washington municipal employee, apparently testified with reluctance, and with a grant of immunity from prosecutors.

The two testified Thursday in the drug and perjury trial that they used cocaine with Mr. Barry in Washington, Maryland, California and the Bahamas.

After the court adjourned, Mr. Barry was asked whether he was shaken by the testimony of his close friends. He said he was not.

"I've learned in the last four weeks of the trial to adjust to all of this situation," Mr. Barry said. "This testimony doesn't impact on me personally."

At the start of the trial, an assistant U.S. attorney, Richard Roberts, told the jury that the government's case would be believable, in part, because some testimony would come from Mr. Barry's closest friends.

Both witnesses Thursday appeared to be in that category.

Mr. Mitchell testified that May or Barry introduced him to cocaine on a fishing trip off Tilghman Island on Maryland's Eastern Shore in 1985.

Mr. Barry, Mr. Mitchell said, came to his room and asked if he wanted to "party," a term Mr. Mitchell took to mean drugs. He said he told Mr. Barry, "sure," and the two snuffed cocaine.

"Who put the cocaine to your nose?" asked the prosecutor, Judith E. Retchen.

"He did," Mr. Mitchell said.

Yellow Fever Spreads

Reuters

GENEVA — The World Health Organization reported Friday that there were 5,395 cases of yellow fever worldwide from 1986 to 1988, the highest number in recent years.



COLD EX-WARRIOR — Jacques Tokar working in Los Angeles to finish his ice cream likeness of the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev. The birthmark on the forehead is of fudge.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Everything Seems To Happen to You

"Life can be, and very often is, ornery," Eud Nemy notes in the "New Yorker" column of The New York Times. "Perfect plans are marred by the unexpected, sure things turn out to be not so sure, and small gambles that are almost certain backfire."

As soon as you give up waiting for somebody who had promised to phone you right back and you leave the room momentarily, the phone rings — and you're just far enough away that you can't get back to it in time. "The broiled fish and steamed vegetables haven't even begun to pall when it begins: a friend is having a dinner party for a visitor, a business meeting concludes with a spur-of-the-moment dinner at a downtown restaurant, a new and interesting friend suggests a movie and a wonderful hamburger place."

In the midst of a dry spell in your social life, you get "two or three knockout invitations — for the same date."

On airplanes, you are the one sure to be seated next to the gun-snapper, the grossly oversized person or the nonstop talker.

And "it's a foregone conclu-

sion that if there's a dud at a party, male or female, it will attach itself to you know who." As for receiving unexpected money, "it will be spent without any planning because an unexpected check one day automatically means an unexpected expense the next."

Short Takes

The Federal Communications Commission wants a round-the-clock ban on what it considers indecent radio and television broadcasts. The current ban is for daytime only, 6 A.M. to 8 P.M. The agency said a survey showed that many children watch TV at all hours of the day. The agency defines indecency as material that is "patently offensive," graphically depicting "sexual or excretory activities" or sexual organs. But the agency must get approval from the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia before it can extend the ban.

Desalinated water costs four times as much in Southern California as mountain and river water, but many communities are actively studying setting up desalination plants to counter the worst drought in 60 years. Southern Florida is already producing 50 million gallons (190 million liters) of desalinated water a day, and this is expected to quintuple by 1992.

Although many American small towns have long since lost

train, plane and bus service to depopulation and market forces, much of the slack has been taken up by the 1,140 van pool systems set up throughout the country with the help of local, state and federal funds. Typically, minibuses pick up customers in the morning, take them to a larger city for services such as doctors' appointments, and bring them home at night.

The only unmaimed structure larger than the Fresh Kills Landfill on Staten Island in New York City is the Great Wall of China, according to Bill Rathje, an expert on garbage, and at 2.3 billion cubic feet (65 million cubic meters) and counting, the landfill will be bigger than the wall by next year.

"Coolish" is in the dictionary, notes Alma Denny, a New York Times reader. Webster's Unabridged defines it as "the state or occasion of being cool." The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary defines cooish in one word: "coolness."

From Judith Martin's syndicated "Miss Manners" column: Q. When at a restaurant with your husband, who should order first?

A. Miss Manners's husband. He's very good at conveying the lady's order to the waiter. And you may mind asking him to pick up some oranges on the way home?

Arthur Higbee

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Progress at Houston

This year the meeting of the seven made a real difference. In the past the heads of the big industrial democracies have often limited themselves at these annual gatherings to ratifying agreements worked out in advance by their subordinates. Particularly during the Reagan years, the agendas generally excluded anything that might lead to discord. As the Houston meeting ended there was a lot of clucking and flapping over the list of differences that weren't settled, but that was because the seven had got down to serious business.

The Europeans were astonished at the energy that President George Bush devoted to the rules of agricultural trade. He had good reason. While all rich countries subsidize their agriculture too heavily, the Europeans generate huge surpluses, which they dump abroad. They drive down world prices while protecting their own. Until now the Europeans have refused to negotiate seriously on dumping, and that refusal has endangered the whole process of reforming the world's rules of trade. There is a lot that the United States and the other rich countries want — rules to protect patents, rules to permit more trade in services and much else. The developing countries are willing to talk about these things, but only if they get something out of the deal. What they want, above all else, are fair rules on agricultural trade.

But it goes beyond trade. Mr. Bush has been trying to nudge developing countries, particularly in Latin America, away from their protectionist traditions and toward market economies. American policy follows the principle that open economies mean open societies. Progress there has been jeopardized by the Europeans' refusal to move on agriculture. Mr. Bush has let them know that a failure of these negotiations would inevitably have political consequences. He certainly didn't win any immediate concessions from them at Houston. But he got a firm promise that they will negotiate in good faith and, for the first time, in a framework that could produce agreement. Where there was deadlock there is now movement.

On environmental policy and the prospect of global warming, it was the United States that promised not to keep brushing off the Europeans. Their fears are well founded. There is still no trans-Atlantic consensus, but a useful conversation seems to have begun. The Houston meeting did exactly what it was intended to do. It forced the people at the top of these governments to deal, directly and personally, with their friends' concerns. Expanding trade has been a great engine of worldwide economic growth for the past four decades, and the revival of the trade talks is a particularly notable achievement.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Crudely Onto the Table

Nicholas Ridley is a damn-the-consequences English gentleman, a notably accident-prone minister in Margaret Thatcher's government and as loyal a Thatcherite as there is in Britain. What Mr. Ridley says is often what Mrs. Thatcher thinks. His recent suggestion that different European countries should move at different speeds toward closer European integration almost certainly had her blessing. So when he now tells a British magazine that the idea of European union is a German "racket" to take over Europe, and the Commission in Brussels is a bunch of "rejects," a stunned Europe assumes that this is Mrs. Thatcher speaking. It isn't.

Mrs. Thatcher is against a European super-state, but she has come to accept that her best chance of preventing it is to argue against it from inside the European Community. She knows that a majority of Britons now tell the opinion polls that they like the Community, and trust Germany. She has said she does not agree with Mr. Ridley. Mr. Ridley has apologized for what he said, but this will not end the row. The damage has been done; or, it could be more accurately said, the issue is out in the open.

The lesser part of Mr. Ridley's explosion is what he said about the Brussels bureaucrats. Most Europeans, although they would put it more politely, now agree that the unelected commissioners and their non-elected staff have too much unsupervised power. Finding a remedy for this is the main job that will start work next winter. The remedy may be more power for the European Parliament, or better control over the Commission by the 12 national

parliaments. Either way, Mr. Ridley's complaint is on the way to being met.

The bigger bang is what he said about Germany. The past six months have made plain that under the surface of Europe's public acceptance of German unity there flows a deep current of unease. That is why virtually every European country wants this bigger Germany to be embraced within a stronger European Community. It is why Germany's neighbors have almost all been urging it to stay in NATO. The Germans, sensing the unease around them, say they want to be embraced.

On the evidence of 45 years, the unease is unjust. The Germans cannot be blamed for being 30 million people when, Russians apart, nobody else in Europe has more than 50-odd million. They should be praised, not criticized, for the hard work that has made their economy the strongest in Europe. Since 1945 their governments have shown a steady record of intelligent self-discipline than any other major European country's. Yet the sheer power of a united Germany, and the historical memory of Germany's capacity for a sudden swerve from one sort of behavior to another, have kept the unease alive.

To their credit, some of the first Germans to react to Mr. Ridley's outburst have said it is better for the subject to be discussed calmly in public than to bubble under the surface. That is the sensible, modern German response. Others have sounded more minatory. That is not. It is no good Mr. Ridley saying he is sorry. He has crudely slammed the issue on the table, and he leaves it there as he walks away.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Still Afraid of Aliens?

For 38 years, the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act has allowed the United States to bar foreign visitors whose ideas the government finds offensive. The number of visitors kept out each year varies, but the government maintains a list of more than 350,000 people to be excluded. At a time when world tensions are easing, that is an astounding victory of narrow-mindedness over good sense.

Passed in 1952, the McCarran-Walter Act reflects the hysteria of the McCarthy era. One of the most troublesome of the law's 33 exclusionary provisions allows the government to bar visitors or migrants who would advocate "economic, international and governmental doctrines of world communism" and other subversive activities.

Those foreigners deemed inadmissible are put on a "lookout" list, formally known as the National Automated Immigration Lookout System, or Nails, and kept by the State Department and Immigration and Naturalization Service. Last month the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, a civil liberties group, received an edited copy of the list under the Freedom of Information Act. Names and occupations were omitted, but

the list contained 353,324 entries, of which 238,140 had been added since 1980.

Duplication accounts for some inflation in the total, but the Lawyers Committee estimates that at least 300,000 individuals have been denied visas, the vast majority because of their ideological beliefs.

An overhaul of McCarran-Walter is still pending in Congress. But earlier this year President George Bush signed into law a sensible prohibition on excluding visitors solely because of "past, current or expected beliefs, statements or associations" that the Constitution protects for American citizens.

In practice, however, visitors seeking visas must first declare whether they have, or have ever had, Communist affiliations. Only then may they obtain a waiver for admission.

That undermines the spirit of the new law. If the State Department and the INS were faithful to that spirit, they would eliminate such background questions. And for those seeking to stay for longer periods, the government ought to purge the "lookout" list on a regular basis. Until the government thus acknowledges a changing world, McCarran-Walter's fearful ghosts will reign triumphant.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Ridley Rejected and Heard

The British government is well aware that it cannot afford a trade minister who will offend the country's most important European trade partner and main ally. The targets of this attack should find consolation in the spontaneous, unanimous outcry that Nicholas Ridley's remarks provoked in England. But Germans should not dismiss Mr. Ridley's attack as that of a madman run amok. Many British have not really digested the fact that West Germany will increase in size, that Germans are gaining self-confidence and that they are proudly waving the German flag in Berlin. It takes time to get used to these changes — and so far, Germans have certainly not given their neighbors much time to adjust.

—Frankfurter Rundschau.

Was it whiskey or was it ale? Even during the worst of the Cold War we never heard such attacks from the East. To compare the democratic Germany with that of Hitler is deeply, deeply unfair.

—BZ (Berlin).

Germany is becoming the privileged (European) interlocutor of the Soviet Union. Mr. Kohl, henceforth, will no longer stay in Mr. Mitterrand's shadow. Germany is re-emerging as Germany, powerful, grand and full of itself. Mr. Kohl says he is for a European Germany, not a German Europe. One must take him at his word. Without sinking into primitive anti-Germanism, like Nicholas Ridley, who foolishly compared the European Commission with Adolf Hitler. There is no other solution but to turn the page.

—Le Figaro (Paris).

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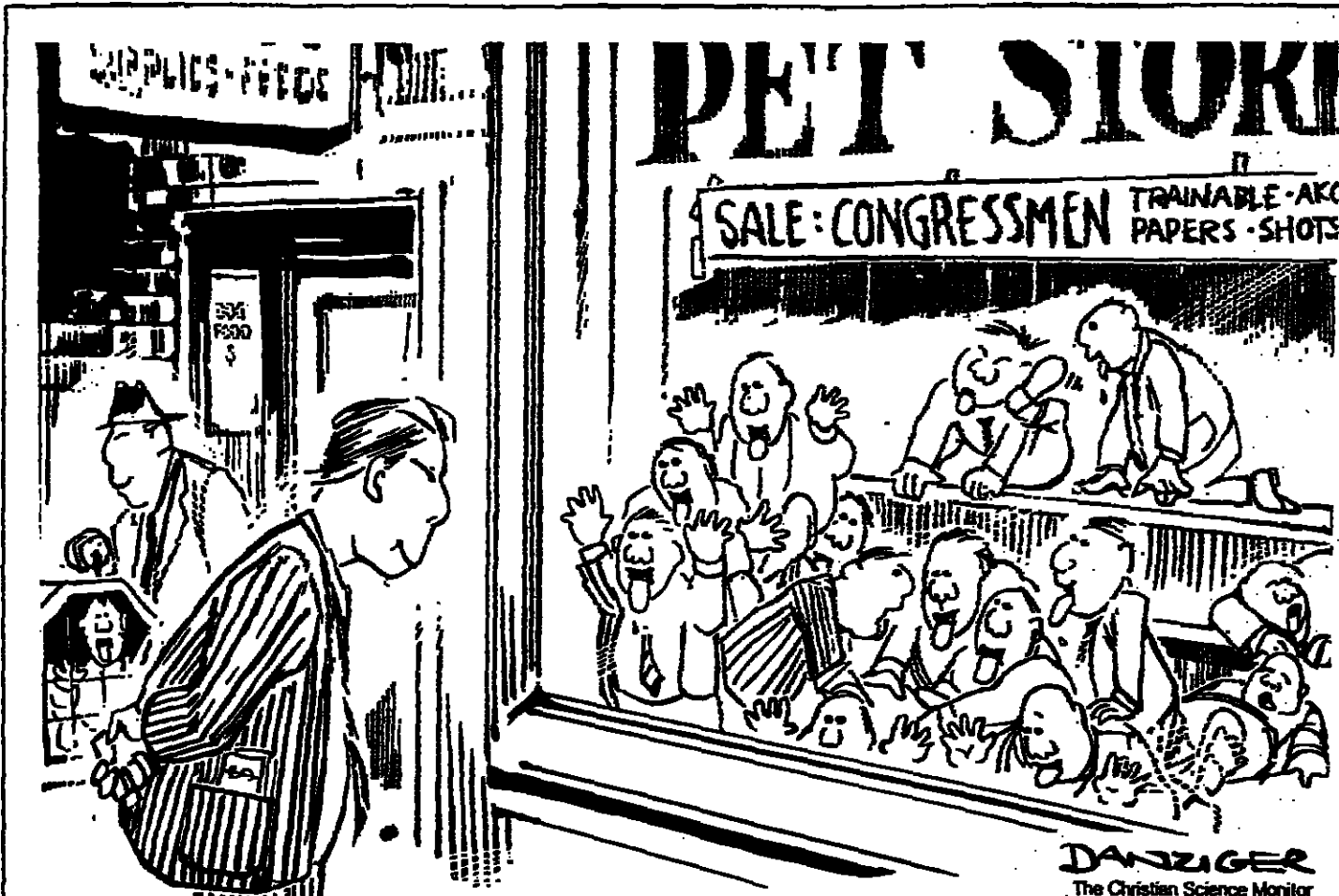
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OPINION



The Bush Vision Is of Japanese and Germans

By Jeanne Kirkpatrick

WASHINGTON — Does George Bush have a vision after all? Some Europeans have begun to think so, and so have I. It appears to be a trilateral vision of Japan and Germany in starring roles alongside the United States, and a new active triangular diplomacy based on the reality of the great economic power of these three nations.

Trilateralism is not a new idea, but it has long appealed to those who believe that economic factors have, and should have, greater weight in world affairs than politics, ideology or military power. Several new factors can be interpreted as paving the way for a trilateral approach.

Reform in the Soviet Union and liquidation of the Soviet's East European empire. This has effectively ended the Cold War even though half a million Soviet troops remain in Eastern Europe and the Soviet military machine is as strong as ever. Mikhail Gorbachev, his colleagues and his more reformist critics have virtually abandoned Marxism-Leninism and with it the political and ideological constraints to capitalism and democracy. This has diminished the importance of political, ideological and strategic factors and, in turn, has opened the way for new configurations based on new factors — such as unilateral rather than bipolar patterns.

The reunification of Germany. Iself a by-product of the changes in Eastern Europe, this not only affects the balance of power within the Continent, it has created a new world-class economic power whose independent diplomatic skill and economic clout are already being felt in Europe and in international arenas.

Japan's increasing economic power, accompanied by growing assertiveness in foreign affairs and increasing American sensitivity to Japanese policies and attitudes.

The widely perceived decline of American economic power and increasing U.S. dependence on Japan. Everyone knows about the continuing steep U.S. trade deficit with Japan and about rising Japanese investments in the United States (\$66 billion in 1989). And they know about Japanese investments in U.S. government securities that leave the United States ever more deeply in debt to Japan. Some European commentators believe that U.S. dependence on Japan has already made George Bush so sensitive to the views of Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu that he may raise U.S. taxes out of deference to Mr. Kaifu's views on the U.S. deficit.

François Houtier of Le Figaro in Paris put bluntly the question widely bruited about Europe: Did the demands of a Japanese prime minister lead Mr. Bush to break a solemn campaign promise to U.S. voters? Obviously, this would be dramatic evidence of the weight that Japan has acquired in American domestic decisions under the Bush administration's "Structural Impediments Initiative."

It is, in any case, clear that Japan is more important to the rest of the world than at any past time. And it is clear that, in a series of recent international meetings, Mr. Bush and his administration have acted in a determined, consistent fashion to involve Japan more deeply in important decisions by bodies where the United States and Europe are present and also to enhance the importance of multilateral forums such as the Group of Seven of which Japan is already a part.

At the recent NATO and Group of Seven

summits, Mr. Bush conducted himself like a man who knows what he wants: seeking to give NATO a broader mission and a continuing role in post-Cold War Europe, in the CSCE and its permanent institutions, while further institutionalizing the Group of Seven and endowing it with a permanent secretariat.

As if to underscore the global character of the new arrangements, Mr. Bush announced a major U.S. initiative closely linking the United States and Latin America. He accepted Japan's decision to resume financial assistance to China. And the United States signaled its expectation that Europe would assume special responsibility for Africa.

Mr. Bush's moves to enhance Japan's role in international affairs while protecting Japan from punitive moves in the U.S. Congress contrast sharply with his administration's aggressive emphasis on Europe's agricultural export subsidies and protected markets. These attitudes, plus Mr. Bush's deliberate moves to strengthen NATO and the Group of Seven, send a clear message that the United States does not intend to stand aside while the European Community assumes management of the world. He has demanded a substantive role for Washington and Tokyo.

It is purely a coincidence that Mr. Bush's tactics resemble in interesting ways the triangular diplomacy of Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger in the early 1970s, and that advocated by Peter Tarnoff, president of the Council on Foreign Relations, in the current issue of Foreign Affairs? Agree or disagree, it must be admitted that Mr. Bush's various moves in international arenas suggest a man with an idea about the kind of world he wants.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Pessimists Hurry to Moscow's and Warsaw's Aid

By William Pfaff

PARIS — In the argument over aid to the Soviet Union, the optimists are the ones against aid. President George Bush and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, convinced that total conversion to the free market is the only way for Russia to get on, appear to believe that this really is possible in the Soviet Union, and even can be done quickly. Nothing could be more optimistic than that.

The pessimists are Helmut Kohl and François Mitterrand, who think the Soviet Union is in very bad trouble and incapable of radical short-term transformation. They are prepared to help Mikhail Gorbachev and his people through next winter and beyond.

The aid-givers recognize a basic problem faced by the Eastern reformers: The public has to believe that reform is making progress if it is to go on accepting the sacrifices that reform entails. Three years ago Mr. Gorbachev's plans for reform, and his promises, were widely popular. Today they are not. Mr. Gorbachev's popularity has fallen, and the Soviet people might still be rallied, simply because conditions have so

badly deteriorated. Something has to be done. But credible leadership with a credible program is lacking.

And it is being undermined in neighboring Poland, where reform also began in terrifically high hopes.

Lech Walesa has been criticizing Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki, saying that workers are suffering unfairly. Purchasing power has fallen by a third since the end of 1989. Pessimists are in difficulties as a result of the cutoff of farm subsidies. Until now, however, polls indicated that something like 60 percent of the public continued to support Mr. Mazowiecki's policies and were biting the bullet. Mr. Walesa's challenge, offering himself for the presidency, risks undermining that margin of confidence, indispensable to the government.

There are personal factors behind what he is doing, but a larger disagreement with Mr. Mazowiecki is giving the economy the cold-turkey treatment Western advisers have told him is necessary. It is the same thing they are telling Mr. Gorbachev to do.

The personal element in the Polish situation follows from the fact that leaving Mr. Walesa without an official position was a mistake. Bronislaw Gerasim, head of Solidarity's parliamentary group but now, like the prime minister, an object of Mr. Walesa's criticism, recently said: "Christianists leaders have no natural place in modern public life. We demonstrated a lack of imagination during last year's election. We thought that Walesa's place was such that he had no need for a title or office. Walesa's personal frustration is at the origin of his determination to become president."

Mr. Walesa wants that office despite the fact that there already is a president, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, who has no motive to resign. Mr. Walesa's supporters think that a worsening social crisis will provoke demonstrations against the president and calls for Lech Walesa in his place. But political upheaval provoked by civil disorder is the last thing Poland's fragile democracy needs.

It must not be forgotten that the

East European population under the age of 70 has no direct experience of democracy even in those countries where democracy functioned before the war, or where at least the mechanisms of democracy existed.

The Soviet population has virtually no experience of democracy at all. The parliamentary institutions of czarist Russia were feeble and unrepresentative, and no one under 90 has direct recall of them.

Poland had an authoritarian regime before the war, but it also had a parliament, courts, political debate and a press which spoke its mind. All was destroyed by the Nazis and the Communists. The democracy created by Solidarity in Poland, and elsewhere in the region by the democratic upsurge of recent months, still is on very insecure ground.

It is inevitable that the broad democratic consensus achieved in opposition to the Communists will come to an end, and competing groups and interests will emerge. This is desirable, bringing a restored party system and open display of conflicting ideas and ambitions. But the rules of the democratic game have to be observed, and this is why developments in Poland trouble many people.

This political tension and growing social crisis in Poland and the Soviet Union are fed by the failure to achieve short-run economic improvement. Popular confidence that leaders know what they are doing now has slipped.

If the belief that today's sacrifices will prove worthwhile should be undermined, then the future promises to be chaotic. The pessimists in the West, who want aid to the U.S.S.R. and the East right now, and in quantity, will be proved right in their diagnosis. The patients, however, may then be past hope of recovery.

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Ridley Kicks a Pre-Nuptial Own Goal

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — Margaret Thatcher's colleague and friend, Nicholas Ridley, has let the cat out of the bag by speaking of British fears of a Fourth Reich rising in Germany. Mr. Ridley will have to leave his job as minister of trade and industry, but not because his iniquitous interview remarks are at odds with Mrs. Thatcher on Germany. He must go because he has disclosed her real views accurately and in great detail.

But Mr. Ridley and Mrs. Thatcher miss the point. The new Germany does not see the new Europe as a military target or even as a hinterland for the German economic juggernaut. Germans see the new Europe as a giant amusement park.

Why jackboot your way down the Champs-Élysées when you can afford to sit at Fouquet's and sip Chateau d'Yquem 1945 every night of the week? With their wealth and compulsion for leisure, Germans can now live out their old fantasy of ultimate satisfaction, which they formulate as being "as happy as God in France."

Meanwhile, defend-and-stall tactics, seen so often at soccer's World Cup, are also practiced by German business to protect itself from outside competition and investment.

European companies that have tried to make investments in the new "free" market of East Germany find that the attractive opportunities are being reserved for West German firms. Even in West Germany, the powerful local banks work to keep company shares off the pious stock market and to repel direct foreign purchases of German companies.

The exception to prove the rule

occurred this past week when Bernard Tapie, a French businessman with strong backing from the Socialist government here, was allowed to make a successful bid for Adidas, the West German-owned, financially failing athletic goods firm. "I guess the Deutsche Bank does not see a running-shoe factory that is losing money as vital to German interests," said one banker. "Better to let the French handle jogging while they build Mercedes."

Mr. Ridley's remarks to The Spectator, London's lively journal of opinion, were out of date both about German intentions and about German capabilities. That a grown Britain could mouth the following view of the relative strengths of Germany and Britain in 1990 is a matter of no small astonishment: "We've always played the balance of power in Europe. It has always been Britain's role to keep these various powers balanced, and never has it been more necessary than now, with Germany so upstart."

The serious context of Mr. Ridley's outburst has gone largely unreported, since it could not compete with his colorful comparison of Helmut Kohl's economic "take-over" of Europe to Adolf Hitler's military campaigns. What set off Mrs. Thatcher's intellectual somnolence was a discussion of possible British membership in the European Monetary System, the fixed band of exchange rates that has made the French franc and other European currencies satellites of

the Deutsche mark. The mark is always going to be the strongest currency in Europe "because of their habits," Mr. Ridley said in arguing against British entry into the EMS. Mr. Kohl "will soon be coming here and trying to say that this is what we should do on the banking front and this is what our taxes should be. . . . There could be a bloody revolution."

This sounds like a man who, losing an argument, falls back on emotion and predictions of disaster. The fact is that Mrs. Thatcher's success in her next election battle now depends on Britain joining the EMS late this year. The maneuver will enable her to keep the value of the pound up on exchange markets while easing downward the double-digit interest and inflation rates that now ravage the British economy.

EMS entry is also the only way to ensure that London remains Europe's financial center after 1992. To calm the revolt taking shape in her Tory party, Mrs. Thatcher will want to pacify the City. The lady, to coin a paraphrase, is not for losing.

It would take Sherlock Holmes to say if Mr. Ridley, seeing all this coming, committed political suicide in the pages of The Spectator, getting a load off his chest about the Germans in the process. But it does not take Britain's ace detective to see the result of this flap. Mr. Ridley's strong opposition in the cabinet to British entry into the EMS is history.

Put on your autumn shopping list a wedding present for that cute new couple, the British pound and the Deutsche mark.

The Washington Post.

High Time To Trim The Forces

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — Through most of its history America has been an unutilized country. The framers of the Constitution wanted it that way. To prevent a large standing army from becoming a habit, they provided that Congress could not appropriate money for the military "for a longer term than two years." In the time of the Cold War the unutilized tradition has been abandoned.

For four decades America has had millions of men under arms. Much of its resources and scientific intellect has gone to build expensive new weapons. The United States has been transformed into a national security state.

Right now Americans have the greatest opportunity in two generations to shed the burdens of militarism and return to the older American tradition. The crumbling of the Warsaw Pact and the changes in the Soviet Union dramatically lessen the threat that was the premise of American militarization.

In London recently the leaders of the Western alliance declared the Cold War over. That declaration surely indicates that the time has come to rethink American national security policy, to focus on how to reduce the military burden. But in the last week newspapers have reported these developments:

• The armed forces are pressing ahead with plans to buy 4.5 million more acres of land in the United States to add to the 25 million they already have for bombing ranges, bases and the like.

• An all-out enthusiasm for the Strategic Defense Initiative, Henry Cooper, was named to head the "star wars" program, whose planners want between \$55 and \$69 billion to put a first phase in space within 10 years.

• The Pentagon is insisting on buying a \$4 billion radar-jamming device, the Airborne Self-Protection Jammer, that has failed its flight tests.

All that, and much else, tells us that it is business as usual in the national security state.

NATO may announce the end of the Cold War, political pressures may force cutbacks here and there, but the minds of Washington are not thinking about fundamental policy change. The aim is to preserve as much of the status quo as possible.

To go on that way, maddeningly, would be profound folly. For the militarization of the Cold War years has done terrible damage to the real sources of American security, the constitutional system of government and economic strength.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan spelled it out, movingly, in a piece last month in The New York Review of Books. He wrote about the costs of becoming "a national security state, geared for war at all times."

"As everything became secret," Senator Moynihan said, "it became ever more difficult to correct mistakes. Why? Because most of the people who might spot the mistakes were kept from knowing about them because the mistakes were classified. . . ."

"The national security state began to threaten the Constitution itself. From the time of the Vietnam War . . . the executive branch has been more and more tempted to use secrecy to avoid responsibility, even legality. The Iran-contra affair was only the latest such episode. . . . The national security state consumes the presidency. It grows more and more insulated from the people."

That the United States has paid a heavy economic price for Cold War militarization is hardly necessary to argue — not when we see the boom in the two countries that avoided most of that burden, Japan and Germany. America's military-industrial-scientific complex limits its ability to compete in the civilian goods the world wants.

The interests that fed on the Cold War will fight change. That is only natural. No one gives up money and power easily. The question is whether the national interest can prevail over the parochial, and that is a question of political leadership.

It is not a conservative-liberal issue, or should not be. Conservatives do not like big government and concentrated power, which have been by-products of militarization.

It is not suggested that America rush into massive demobilization; there are still uncertainties. But it is to change direction, and there should be no pain in thinking about it.

Senator Moynihan wrote: "How do we now demobilize? How do we move from a national security state to a government that merely asks what are our interests abroad and our needs at home, and calmly and openly pursues them? What a wonderful challenge!"

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Bulgarian Woes

PARIS — The Herald says in an editorial: The Bulgarians have had enough of war, conspiracy, plots and intrigue. All business and trade is at a standstill. "Things went much better under Prince Alexander" is the constant refrain of the Sofia shopkeeper. "It is quite time that some stable Government be found which could obtain the recognition of the Powers," said one hardware dealer. "Prince Ferdinand has no hold either upon the hearts or the heads of the people," said another. "Our poor country is going fast to the dogs under the present regime, and unless the Government changes I shall emigrate to Chicago next year."

1915: Edison's War Effort

LONDON — Mr. Thomas A. Edison has accepted an invitation from Mr. Danieles, the Secretary of the Navy, to head an advisory board of civilian inventors to organize a bureau of invention and development. Mr. Dan-

iel's purpose is to utilize the country's inventive genius to meet problems arising from the European war, especially with regard to submarines. Mr. Edison has completed a battery that lessens the danger of accidents and extends the operating radius.

1940: Success at Malta

ROME — The Italian air force has split the British naval formation which it attacked near Malta Thursday (July 11) into three groups of ships which are now fleeing eastward harried by frequent bombings. It was announced here today (July 13). At least two Italian cruisers and a battleship have been struck repeatedly by bombs of high caliber, and every Italian plane engaged in this operation has returned in safety to bases in Italy, Libya and the eastern Mediterranean. The loss of an Italian destroyer to enemy bombing was admitted, but a victory in the air above Malta was claimed.

—From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

ART

Saturday-Sunday,
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Action Among High-Risk Antiquities

LONDON — There is an elusive quality about "antiquities" from the ancient world that come up on the market after having been picked up from archaeological sites in unknown circumstances. With it goes a considerable potential for mischief.

In recent weeks it has been erupting with unaccustomed vigor. The hilarious episode of the Getty "kouros" tops the list and is likely to hold the world record for museum

SOURN MELIKIAN

um ridicule for quite a while. Few kouros survive. These marble standing figures of athletic young men carved between the late sixth century and the middle of the fifth century B.C. are among the most prized treasures of Greek art.

So when a larger than life-size marble statue was offered to the Getty in 1983, this was more than the fortune of the curator, the director and the board could withstand. They pored over it for months. Their sight dimmed by overwhelming emotion, they did not give much attention to the disproportion, the stiffness of the chest muscles and the cardboard-like buttocks, the positioning of the feet, or the frozen smile made one shade worse by the goggling eyes. It looked implausible from top to bottom. They bought it in January, 1985, for an undisclosed amount, rumored at the time to be around \$7 million.

Later, when the Conservations Institute was set up, scientific tests were conducted. When I saw the object in 1987 and expressed my conviction that such a piece could not possibly have seen the light of day in ancient Greece, it was gravely explained that a geological transformation process of the surface had taken place that implied centuries of burial. Collectors have long been familiar with splendid "demonstrations" of authenticity carried out about objects that look obviously funny. A test is only as good as its interpretation.

When a curator was appointed who was not involved with the purchase, Marion True, she did the only possible thing in the circumstances — she commented on the statue in a learned article in a non-committal way that did not suggest wholehearted belief in it, and later convened a symposium. Then a funny marble torso was discovered and similarities in handling and material were observed with the Getty "kouros." The statue has been taken off exhibition for further scientific and stylistic examination. This is as good as publicly admitting what the entire collecting world had known from the beginning — that the piece cannot bear scrutiny.

Amusingly, another Greek style statue, this time cast in bronze, might run into problems if the connoisseurs go along with the opinion expressed by Robert Hecht, the American specialist who helped build up most of the Hunt brothers' magnificent collection behind the scenes. Hecht, a classical scholar and dealer now based in Paris,



Bronze Age pottery vessel fetched \$88,000 and a mural fragment (detail, left) \$187,000 in London sales.



would probably not have attained otherwise. This was true of a few "unique" objects. A double pottery vessel of the "Early Bronze Age I," circa 3000-2800 B.C., although missing large sections along the neck, shot up to \$88,000 (\$156,000), more than four times the high estimate. A small circular earthenware box, or pyxis, with a chevron pattern multiplied the high estimate tenfold as it climbed to \$66,000. Later, the buyer of the double pottery vessel, paid \$77,000 for a minute marble vase-shaped pyxis, 6.5 centimeters (2.5 inches) high, which Edenmeyer had published in 1965. A small Neolithic marble figure of the Aegean area discussed in the same article by Edenmeyer fetched more than five times its high estimate, at \$55,000. At the end of the day, the Edenmeyer collection exceeded \$15 million with nine lots unsold, just over 1 percent of the total.

It seems to have had a rebound effect on the sale of antiquities from various sources the day after. True, not all the objects consigned by dealers and speculators, some with prohibitive "estimates" and assorted reserves, managed to make it. The bronze figure of a warrior with a horned headdress from Sardinia, missing one leg, simply looked too dilapidated. It stood little chance of matching its \$20,000 to \$30,000 "estimate."

But, by and large, the success encountered by a wide spectrum of objects d'art, important by virtue of their quality or originality, and above all fresh to the market, was remarkable. Here too the "old private collection" factor, perceived by present-day buyers as a guarantee against speculative selling, was at work. It boosted the much sought after Egyptian artifacts to even higher levels than usual.

The most extravagant case was offered by a turquoise glazed faience figure of a hippopotamus.

The small object, 10.8 centimeters (4.2 inches) long, is datable to 1800-1700 B.C. It belongs to a group of more than 50 similar animals, the precise meaning of which, perhaps connected with ritual, is still open to discussion.

But the auction hippo has a virtue of sorts. It was found in 1907 in the course of a botched excavation financed by a group of 10 patrons under the aegis of the University of Liverpool. Each one paid £100 and received in exchange part of the objects found. The digger, John Garstang, opened a tomb at Abydos and gave it the number "416."

According to Sotheby's, "it revealed an extraordinary number of objects. Unfortunately, Garstang never published the excavation report. The record, if he kept one, was lost. If the provenance of the hippo is established, this is because its original owner, one of the patrons, included it with his collection in a 1922 exhibition of Egyptian art at the Burlington Fine Arts Club. The collection was promptly sold thereafter. Later the hippopotamus belonged to Baron Edmond de Rothschild, later still to Marion Schuster of Lausanne. This semblance of historicity coupled with the certainty that the object has not come out of some recent grave looking galvanized buyers into bidding up to an untimely \$528,000.

Similar considerations may have helped a fragment from a mural painting in the Schuster collection to triple its high estimate at \$187,000. Another fragment, even more beautiful but smaller, multiplied its high estimate sixfold at \$99,000. The Schuster factor again may be recognized in the price of a Greek geometric bronze horse which quadrupled the high estimate at \$66,000.

The cumulative effect was a \$2.5 million sale with only 10 percent of the lots failing to sell — the most successful ever in London. It is a fantastic score for the department director, Felicity Nicholson, and her deputy, Oliver Forge. In the current climate of uncertainty, it is an achievement that few had anticipated. Antiquities are not just elusive. They remain unpredictable in their most glowing successes.



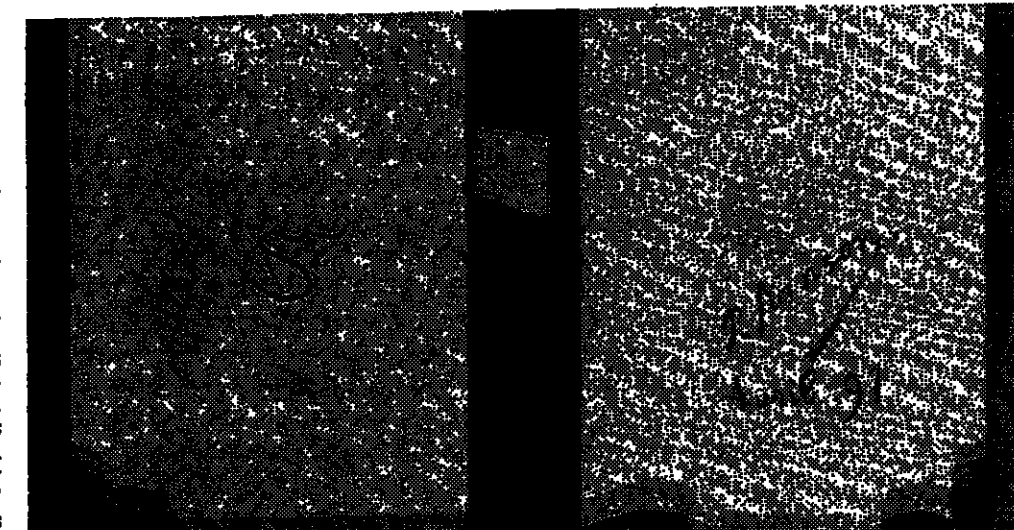
Faience hippopotamus figure sold for \$528,000 in London Egyptian antiquities sale.

In Arabic, Spoof of Nabi Painters

International Herald Tribune

THE Nabi painters would have enjoyed the debate generated a hundred years later by the name that their friend the art critic August Cezanne chose for them. According to the painter and linguist Avigdor Arikha, whom I asked whether "nabi" really was the Hebrew word for "prophet" in the Old Testament, the form should have been "navi."

But Michael B. Rabens thinks differently. He writes: "The Hebrew word for 'prophet' is indeed 'navi' rather than 'nabi,' but this word has often been misspelled in transliteration. The second letter of 'navi,' the Hebrew letter 'bet,' is pronounced either as a 'b' or as a 'v,' depending on whether a small dot called a 'dagesh' is placed in the middle. The subtlety was most often overlooked in 19th-century transliteration of Hebrew into Western languages, where the letter 'bet' was routinely transcribed as a 'b.' Thus 'nabi' would have seemed a perfectly legitimate Hebrew word to the late 19th-century painters who chose it as their group name."



Arabic writing on the back of Paul Ranson's "Nu à l'éventail."

Whatever view is taken of the accurate transcription of "nabi" or "navi" as Hebrew for "prophet," incontrovertible evidence of an intended spoof is yielded by the collective signature device painted on the back of some Nabi canvases. Hitherto unpublished, the device is in the Arabic script,

and therefore the Arabic word, written in the childish hand of one who copies a word in an alphabet that he does not know. The model must have been from some Arabic linguist or speaker. Cezanne, whose idea it was, was Jewish, knew Hebrew and cannot possibly have been under the mis-

apprehension that Arabic is Hebrew or vice versa. We can add one tiny piece to the rich lore of Jewish anecdotes. Here is the evidence photographed from the back of Paul Ranson's "Nu à l'éventail," included in the Nabi exhibition at the Galerie Beres in Paris. —SOURN MELIKIAN

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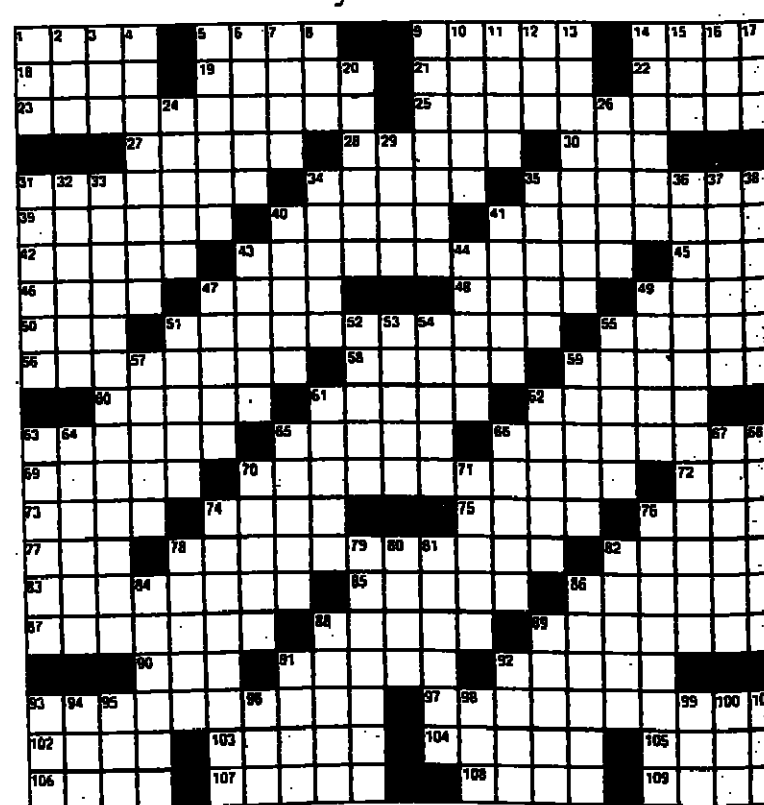
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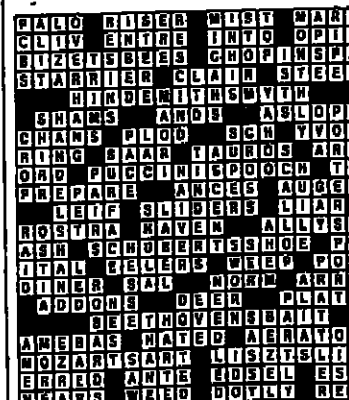
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Heavens Above! By Warren W. Reich



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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



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ART

Women's Role In U.S. Reform

By Hank Burchard
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The good old days were hell on earth for many Americans. Beneath the glitter of the Gilded Age and the glamour of the Roaring Twenties lay illiteracy, cruel exploitation of children and immigrants, widespread disease, deadly drinking water and contaminated food.

So what's new, cynics might say. Yet the fact that we're so quick to rise in wrath when current problems are revealed is a measure of how high our standards and expectations have risen.

Who made us so socially aware and demanding? Mom. While not contending that it's quite that simple, a new permanent exhibition at the National Museum of American History, "From Parlor to Politics: Women and Reform in America, 1880-1925," gives women the biggest share of credit for the great reform movements that swept the United States at the turn of the century.

The Smithsonian dates the reform era from 1890, when "the weaker sex" was legally defined as inferior and subordinate to men, to 1925, by which time the Suffrage Amendment had given women direct access to political power and the concept of public health, education and welfare had become institutionalized.

At first, the movement worked mainly through moral force, which generally meant shaming men into doing the right thing, or at least into being a little less brutal. Many of the 17 million people who immigrated to America from 1890 to 1924 went straight to the sweatshops.

But club women nagging their husbands could accomplish only so much. What seems to have really started the process was an alliance between rich ladies of conscience and tough women of the tenements. The classic example was Chicago's Hull House, Jane Addams's social experiment, founded in 1889. Here women were required to be innovative and forceful in working for peace, good government and social progress.

The national reform movements embraced everything from the kindergarten advocates, who advanced the revolutionary idea that all children were entitled to childhood, to the fight against white slavery.

The techniques used by the movements ranged from direct action — thousands of women went to jail for participating in such criminal activities as wage strikes and carrying suffrage posters — to "womanly" induction: When the robber barons blocked legislation forbidding the employment of young children in mines, mills and factories, women lobbied for compulsory school-attendance laws. Who could be against education?

Winning the vote was of course the key to real political power. The exhibition does not fail to mention the anti-suffrage campaign by traditionalist women nor the race-baiting tactics of some white women, who promised that their votes would preserve the white voting majority threatened by growing numbers of black male voters.

The most moving parts of the exhibition are about the women who rolled up their sleeves and did it themselves. Mary Breckinridge, a well-born Southerner, for example, rode horseback through the roadless Kentucky hills, treating the sick and teaching child care, sanitation and nutrition. The women of her Frontier Nursing Service reduced the rate of deaths in childbirth in that Appalachian back to well below the national average.

Fabrizio Clerici and the Passing of Time

By Kate Singleton

ROME — There are gratifying times for those interested in the individual "isms" of contemporary Italian art. The Galleria d'Arte Moderna in Rome is holding an impressive exhibition of the works of Fabrizio Clerici, an artist who, like Fausto Melotti and Giorgio Morandi (showing in Venice and in Bologna, respectively), defies categories.

This retrospective, which runs until Sept. 16, starts with the earliest drawings, dating from 1936-37, when Clerici was finishing his degree in architecture in Rome. Tentative pencil sketches as they are, these quick portraits of family members already contain much that was to become characteristic of Clerici's mature work: First and foremost, an atmosphere of authority, reality and discipline, and second, an accentuation of the eyes as the feature that most powerfully expresses these traits.

Eyes that dominate the whole picture recur almost obsessively throughout Clerici's work: from the series titled "The Painter and His Models" (1944) to "Mesmer to Phoebe" (1986), an ink drawing on paper in which two humanoid figures have large eyes instead of heads.

Watchfulness, a sense of detachment from reality and a subtle interplay of subjective and objective observation lend Clerici's paintings an almost surreal quality. It is evident that in his formative years in Rome, the artist's close friendship with the metaphysical painter, writer and musician Alberto Savinio was of seminal importance.

Later encounters in prewar Milan with Giorgio de Chirico, Savinio's brother, were also to prove influential, especially on painting technique.

Fabrizio was just 9 years old in 1922, when Howard Carter's excavations in Egypt led to the discovery of Tutankhamen's tomb. So strong was the impact of this event that he set up an archive of his own on the subject, filing any newspaper and



Fabrizio Clerici's "Il Sonno Romano" ("Roman Sleep"), a vast canvas based on a smaller work of 1955 and completed in 1985.

magazine references he could find to hidden treasures, fantastic animals, sarcophagi and mummies.

Six years later, his imagination was further fired by summer visits to a family residence near Bergamo, in northern Italy, which had a sort of basement museum to house Etruscan, Roman and Greek artifacts collected by his forebears.

Clerici visited Egypt and the Middle East in 1953. On his return, he painted the "mirage" cycle and successive variations on the theme of ruined cities sinking into sandy oblivion, many of them in the Rome show.

From the late '60s, his favorite Egyptian divinities tend to be portrayed in simpler, more enclosed

environments. The more grandiose settings are reserved for a new series of works in which everyday objects like pen nibs, safety pins and clothespins are portrayed as monumental remains of past civilizations.

Clerici's initial training as an architect gave him an understanding of space. In Italy there is a tradition that goes back several centuries of architects who become stage designers, and Clerici follows in that line. He designed the sets for a produc-

tion of the Stravinsky ballet "Orpheus" at La Fenice in Venice in 1948 and the next year both the sets and the costumes for "Dido and Aeneas" by Purcell at the Rome Opera. Thereafter, the stage became a regular part of his work.

In some instances, this is literally so. For example, in "The Minotaur Publicly Accuses His Mother" (1948), and on a larger scale in 1952, the Minotaur is alone on a half-built stage, surrounded by a hostile audience that appears to be

interested in the spectacle, but not the human tragedy.

In others, Clerici imbues his figures with the dramatic power of theatrical pose. This is particularly so in the vast canvas entitled "Il Sonno Romano" ("Roman Sleep"), based on a smaller work of 1955 and completed in 1985. Here a simple backdrop shows the slumbering vestiges of a glorious past.

The world conjured up by Fabrizio Clerici is one peopled by archetypes: the figures that permeate

European awareness, the protagonists of myths and dreams. As obedient as puppets, yet imbued with a life of their own, the characters appear to watch us with scornful detachment, to be impervious to the passing of time.

The doubt thus ensues: What is reality, and who is playacting, us or them?

Kate Singleton is a Milan-based journalist who writes frequently on cultural affairs.

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MARKET DIARY

Stocks Hit 3,000 But Then Fall Back

NEW YORK — The U.S. stock market closed higher Friday in the second straight day of heavy trading, with the Dow Jones industrial average ending at 3,000.10, another record high but well off the historic 3,000 mark after briefly topping it.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rallied 37.13 points Thursday to close at a record high of 2,969.80, added 10.40 to close at 3,000.10. The index had been up more than 30 points in the early afternoon, when it hit a high of about 3,001.

The Dow transportation average gained almost 2 percent on strength in airline and railroad issues. Among broad market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 1.01 to a record high of 200.31, breaking the previous mark of 200.21 set June 4. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 1.87 to 367.31.

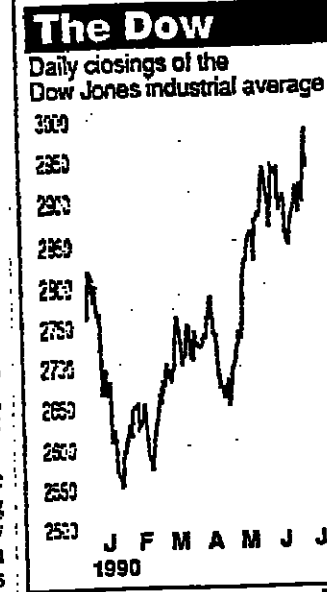
Advances led declines by a roughly 3-2 margin, while Big Board volume rose to 215.60 mil-

lion shares, from 211.51 million traded Thursday. On intensified optimism about the outlook for interest rates, the Dow industrials rallied past the watershed 3,000 mark in the afternoon. But the market was unable to hold at that level, and profit-taking late in the session ate away almost two-thirds of the gain.

Some analysts saw the way the market handled the profit-taking after an 80-point gain in the Dow over the past two sessions as a sign of its strength. "Every time prices fell, buyers showed up," said A.G. Edwards, market strategist at A.G. Edwards & Sons Inc. in St. Louis.

Computer Associates International was the most active issue, down 1/8 to 9 3/4 after the stock lost more than a third of its value Thursday.

GTE followed, down 1/4 to 29 1/2 after reports that the Securities and Exchange Commission was investigating possible insider trading in connection with the company's proposed merger with Contel. Contel was third, down 1/4 to 35.



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Computer Associates	29 3/4	29 1/2	29 1/2	-1/8
GTE	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	-1/4
Contel	35	34 3/4	34 3/4	-1/4
IBM	125 1/2	125	125	-1/2
Microsoft	61 1/2	61	61	-1/2
Oracle	47 1/2	47	47	-1/2
Unisys	35 1/2	35	35	-1/2
Wang	24 1/2	24	24	-1/2
QED	18 1/2	18	18	-1/2
Amgen	52 1/2	52	52	-1/2
Boehringer	42 1/2	42	42	-1/2
Novartis	38 1/2	38	38	-1/2
Roche	32 1/2	32	32	-1/2
Sandoz	28 1/2	28	28	-1/2
Novartis	24 1/2	24	24	-1/2
Novartis	20 1/2	20	20	-1/2
Novartis	16 1/2	16	16	-1/2
Novartis	12 1/2	12	12	-1/2
Novartis	8 1/2	8	8	-1/2
Novartis	4 1/2	4	4	-1/2
Novartis	3 1/2	3	3	-1/2
Novartis	2 1/2	2	2	-1/2
Novartis	1 1/2	1	1	-1/2
Novartis	1/2	0	0	-1/2

NYSE Daily

Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	1,000	+100
Declined	800	-80
Unchanged	200	0
Total Issues	2,000	+220

NASDAQ Daily

Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	1,000	+100
Declined	800	-80
Unchanged	200	0
Total Issues	2,000	+220

FED: U.S. Interest Rates Eased

(Continued from page 1)

will reassure U.S. banks that they will not be caught in an interest rate squeeze if they grant loans to creditworthy corporate customers. Many complain they have denied credit, and these Republican senators, who passed them on to Mr. Greenspan earlier this week.

Nevertheless, the Fed chairman's remarks on Thursday at first seemed ill-timed to some analysts, who wondered why he would put his hand before his semianual testimony to the Senate Banking

Foreign Exchange

Committee next Wednesday, in which he will outline the central bank's targets for the economy and the money supply.

In fact, the move was deliberate. Mr. Greenspan signaled it by reading from notes in response to the first congressional question he received about the sluggish U.S. economy, even though he was testifying on another subject.

The coordinated moves will take some of the heat out of next week's congressional appearance, when the Fed chairman will be able to explain a welcome easing in policy rather than being forced on the defensive about something he wanted to do anyway.

The numbers, however, have been equivocal, and the Fed has been caught in a classic Washington dilemma of trying to maintain both its independence as well as its resistance to inflation while the clamor for looser credit by the government has continued unabated.

At the same time, said former Fed Governor Lyle Gramley, the financial community has gone into "a blue funk" over conflicting economic data that made it uncertain whether the Fed thought the economy was weak enough to risk lower rates.

The longer this situation continued, the more the Fed would find it difficult to move without being accused of bowing to pressure. Even as the Fed moved Friday, the producer price index for June climbed 0.2 percent, a slowdown from May's 0.3 percent—but marking a speedup to 0.6 percent in the so-called core inflation rate that subtracts volatile food and energy prices. June's retail sales rose 0.5 percent, after three straight months of declines.

"What Greenspan was trying to do was to decouple Fed policy from the political pressures," explained David Jones, a seasoned Fed analyst at Aubrey Lamson & Co. "He wanted to show that he was not reacting to the Budget summit, or the G-7 summit in Houston, or to the White House, not even to the economic numbers. He was saying, 'I'm reacting to my feel for the banking system and the economy and I'm dancing to my tune, not to yours.'"

In New York, the dollar rose to 1.6517 DM at the close, from 1.6350 DM at Thursday's close, while it edged up to 148.175 yen from 147.300. The British pound eased to \$1.8003 from \$1.8133, while the dollar advanced to 1.4032 Swiss francs from 1.3880 and 5.5415 French francs from 5.4895.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agencies: Reuters, July 13

Market	Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Amsterdam	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Brussels	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Frankfurt	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
London	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Madrid	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Paris	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Stockholm	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Switzerland	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Zurich	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Amsterdam	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Brussels	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Frankfurt	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
London	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Madrid	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Paris	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Stockholm	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Switzerland	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
Zurich	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

Date	Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
July 13	3,000.10	3,001.00	2,999.00	3,000.10	+10.40
July 12	2,989.80	2,990.00	2,989.00	2,989.80	+37.13
July 11	2,952.67	2,953.00	2,952.00	2,952.67	+10.00
July 10	2,942.67	2,943.00	2,942.00	2,942.67	+10.00
July 9	2,932.67	2,933.00	2,932.00	2,932.67	+10.00
July 8	2,922.67	2,923.00	2,922.00	2,922.67	+10.00
July 7	2,912.67	2,913.00	2,912.00	2,912.67	+10.00
July 6	2,902.67	2,903.00	2,902.00	2,902.67	+10.00
July 5	2,892.67	2,893.00	2,892.00	2,892.67	+10.00
July 4	2,882.67	2,883.00	2,882.00	2,882.67	+10.00
July 3	2,872.67	2,873.00	2,872.00	2,872.67	+10.00
July 2	2,862.67	2,863.00	2,862.00	2,862.67	+10.00
July 1	2,852.67	2,853.00	2,852.00	2,852.67	+10.00

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Computer Associates	29 3/4	29 1/2	29 1/2	-1/8
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IBM	125 1/2	125	125	-1/2
Microsoft	61 1/2	61	61	-1/2
Oracle	47 1/2	47	47	-1/2
Unisys	35 1/2	35	35	-1/2
Wang	24 1/2	24	24	-1/2
QED	18 1/2	18	18	-1/2
Amgen	52 1/2	52	52	-1/2
Boehringer	42 1/2	42	42	-1/2
Novartis	38 1/2	38	38	-1/2
Roche	32 1/2	32	32	-1/2
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Novartis	3 1/2	3	3	-1/2
Novartis	2 1/2	2	2	-1/2
Novartis	1 1/2	1	1	-1/2
Novartis	1/2	0	0	-1/2

NYSE Daily

Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	1,000	+100
Declined	800	-80
Unchanged	200	0
Total Issues	2,000	+220

NASDAQ Daily

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Advanced	1,000	+100
Declined	800	-80
Unchanged	200	0
Total Issues	2,000	+220

London Metals

Close bid ask previous

Commodity	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ALUMINUM (High Grade)	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
COPPER (High Grade)	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
LEAD	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
NICKEL	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
SILVER	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00
ZINC	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	+10.00

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U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

LOS ANGELES (NYT) — Castle & Cooke Inc. said Thursday that it was considering selling its Dole Food Co. subsidiary after several companies had expressed interest in acquiring the operation.

Castle & Cooke did not identify any potential suitors, nor did it provide any details on what price the subsidiary might bring. However, in trading on the New York Stock Exchange, Castle & Cooke was trading at \$36.625 per share, up \$6.125.

Dole is the world's largest seller of fresh fruits and vegetables. Last year Dole had sales of \$2.5 billion and operating profits of \$196 million.

Renault May Cut Staff at Mack

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Renault Vehicules Industriels SA, the French state-owned auto manufacturer, said Friday that after it completes its buyout of Mack Trucks, it may initiate changes to create a "more effective management" and help Renault "function efficiently as an integrated worldwide enterprise."

Renault said in a Securities and Exchange Commission filing that it would use staff cuts to continue Mack's cost-cutting program.

Analysts Expect Flat Quarter for IBM

NEW YORK (Reuters) — International Business Machines Corp. will report flat to slightly higher second-quarter earnings on Monday, compared to an unusually robust quarter a year ago, analysts predicted Friday.

Many on Wall Street estimated that IBM will earn between \$2.25 and \$2.40 per share, but some think the industry giant could earn as much as \$2.50, compared with \$2.31 a year ago.

"Business is pretty good," said Smith Barney's Barry Bosak. "The main hang-up is that last year was so strong" compared with the 1988 period, when IBM earned \$1.63. Analysts said they expected IBM to hold its strength from last year as it maintains a grip on the mainframe market.

For the Record

Several analysts reduced second-quarter and 1990 profit estimates for Sears Roebuck & Co., citing price mark-downs by the giant Chicago retailer and pressure on its Allstate insurance unit from claims related to recent California fires. Cutting their estimates were analysts from Faine Webber, Montgomery Securities, Prudential-Bache and Kidder Peabody.

Campbell Soup Co. said Friday that it expected only to break even in the fiscal year ending July 29 after taking a \$2.33-per-share restructuring and divestiture charge in the fourth quarter. (Reuters)

Union Suit Says U.S. Firm's Closing Of Korean Plant Violated U.S. Law

EUROPE

Accor Shares Drop
On Motel 6 Buyout

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The French hotel group Accor agreed to buy the U.S. hotel chain Motel 6 G.P. Inc. for \$1.3 billion, but the news sent Accor's shares plunging on the Paris Bourse on Friday.

Accor shares dropped to 1,010 francs from 1,040 francs Thursday, and traded at an intraday low of 979, as analysts questioned the deal's effect on Accor's balance sheet.

In addition to the cash purchase price, Accor is assuming Motel 6 debts of approximately \$1 billion.

"The price of \$1.3 billion, or 7 billion francs, will force Accor into debt," said an analyst. "Its available cash or investment capacities stand at around 3 billion francs, so this will weigh heavily on results." Accor's 1989 net profit was 737 million francs, against 571 million.

But an Accor spokesman said the purchase would not influence forecasts of a 33 percent increase in group profit in 1990.

"This acquisition will not affect forecasts of Accor's group profits for 1990, nor for 1991 and 1992, when we expect to see an increase of 25 to 30 percent a year," he said.

He said that Motel 6 would post net profit of around \$40 million this year.

Accor, which already has the So-

fitel, Novotel, Mercure, Ibis, Urbis and Formula 1 hotel chains, said the transaction would make it the largest hotel group in the world, with more than 160,000 rooms either owned or under management.

Motel 6, based in Dallas, has 554 budget hotels in 42 U.S. states.

An Accor subsidiary, IBL Acquisition LP, will acquire Motel, which is about 53 percent owned by a Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co. affiliate, through a tender offer.

The deal is considered a coup for Kohlberg, Kravis, the leveraged-buyout firm that in 1985 bought Motel 6 and took it private.

The purchase price for Motel 6, a publicly traded limited partnership, will give Kohlberg, Kravis a return of more than five times its original investment.

A year after the buyout, Kohlberg, Kravis sold nearly half of Motel 6's common units to the public, but kept control of the Dallas-based company.

Kohlberg, Kravis bought Motel 6 for a total of \$881 million, including \$125 million in equity and \$756 million in debt in February 1985.

"KKR has done an excellent job of turning around the fundamen-

2 French Banks
Each Take 5%
Stake in SAE

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Two French banking groups, Compagnie Financière de Paris and Société Générale, said Friday that they each take about a 5 percent stake in Société Auxiliaire d'Entreprises, the engineering and construction firm.

Société Générale will pay about 200 million francs (\$36 million), which will be bought progressively, a spokesman said.

A Parisian spokesman declined to disclose the sum his bank will invest, but disclosed that Parisian and Société Générale will buy the 9 percent stake that the French state bank Caisse de Dépôts et Consignations owns in SAE.

Last month SAE was involved in a dispute with its biggest shareholder, Groupe Pègès, after the real estate group built up its stake to 25 percent and tried to gain a majority of seats on the SAE board. Pègès eventually agreed to lower its stake to 20 percent.

SAE indicated in June that it was seeking a group of core shareholders in order to protect the group against other potential raids.

SAE is a holding company for a group of firms, including the construction firm Bouygues, the engineering firm Bouygues Construction, and the real estate firm Bouygues Immobilier.

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U.K. Inflation: Up but Topping Out?

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Britain's annual inflation rate rose 0.1 percentage point to 3.8 percent in June, its highest climb since 1982, the statistical office announced here Friday.

But there were definite signs that the rate was topping out. On a month-to-month basis, retail prices increased only 0.4 percent, compared with a 0.9 percent monthly rise in May. Annual underlying inflation actually fell 0.1 percentage point to 6.9 percent.

Economists expect British inflation to peak in August somewhere above 10 percent.

Underlying inflation, which strips out the effects of movements in home-loan interest rates and changes in local taxation methods,

is used by the government to assess the inflation differential between Britain and the rest of the European Community.

The government has made a reduction in this differential a condition of the pound's entry into the EC currency mechanism.

The EC inflation average has been calculated at 4.8 percent.

Markets in London were relieved that the figure remained below the psychological 10 percent level. Government securities firmed, and the pound, sharply off its recent best levels on Wednesday and Thursday, recovered against the major currencies.

Share prices, however, did not seem to react to the news.

The Treasury was disappointed with the figures, and blamed the

rise in inflation on the high poll taxes set by some local councils.

The June inflation figure is the highest since March 1982, when the year-to-year increase in retail prices was 10.4 percent.

The June retail price index reflected higher charges for electricity and automobile-related expenses compared with a month earlier, the statistical office said.

There also were sharp falls in prices for some fresh food as well as for other food.

Fares and other travel costs were boosted by higher taxi charges.

The housing index remained high, showing an annual 23.7 percent rise in June, only slightly down from May's 23.8 percent annual increase.

(AFP, Reuters)

Mercedes Considers Adding
Shifts as Demand Rises

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — Mercedes-Benz AG confirmed Friday that it is negotiating with unions to add special shifts at a number of its factories to help meet rising demand from East Germany and elsewhere.

The auto-making arm of Daimler-Benz AG, West Germany's largest industrial concern, is negotiating with the Workers' Council

and unions for permission to add weekend shifts, a spokesman said.

The official said that an announcement could be made later. But he cautioned that so far, no agreement had been reached. He added that attempts to add weekend shifts in January were thwarted by the unions.

Mercedes-Benz had planned to build about 556,000 passenger cars this year, up from 542,000 produced in 1989. The spokesman said that rising demand from East Germany, Western European markets and from Japan had prompted the company to boost production goals for the year to 570,000.

"We would very much like to introduce special shifts," the spokesman said in a telephone interview. "But this must be agreed upon with the Workers' Councils."

The official said that demand from East Germany, in particular, had been greater than expected.

He added that sales in Japan during the first half of the year were up by about 40 percent from a year earlier. The company's goal for the U.S. market is to maintain last year's sales level, when it sold about 75,000 passenger cars, the spokesman said.

Mercedes-Benz currently operates two shifts: one between 6 A.M. and 2 P.M. and the second between 2 P.M. and 10 P.M.

Thyssen AG has mandated I.P. Morgan Securities Ltd. and Deutsche Bank Luxembourg SA to arrange a \$1 billion seven-year, multi-currency revolving credit facility. Reuters quoted I.P. Morgan as announcing in London.

West Germany's largest industrial concern, is negotiating with the Workers' Council

Pathe Sues
Time Over
MGM Deal

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Pathe Communications Corp. has countersued Time Warner Inc., escalating the bitter dispute over Pathe's collapsed attempt to negotiate a loan for its buyout of MGM-UA Communications Co.

Time Warner now is unlikely to participate in the planned purchase of MGM-UA and Pathe is seeking new financial partners, said a spokesman, Craig Parsons.

The lawsuit, seeking damages in excess of \$500 million, alleges breach of contract, fraud, libel, interference with a contractual relationship and unfair competition. It was filed in state court in Los Angeles on Thursday in response to Time Warner's \$100 million breach-of-contract lawsuit against Pathe, filed June 29.

In April, Time Warner had agreed to lend Pathe \$650 million, half the \$1.3 billion purchase price for MGM-UA. Time Warner insisted that none of the rest of the money for the deal should be borrowed and that Pathe, a motion picture production company, should come up with \$450 million equity on its own.

Time Warner's lawsuit also claimed that Pathe's chairman, Giancarlo Parretti, misled Time Warner regarding the video and theatrical rights to certain films.

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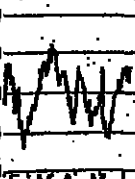
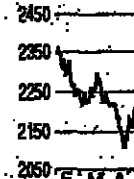
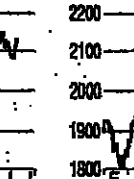
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Investor's Europe

Frankfurt Commerzbank	London F.T. 100 Index	Paris C.A.C. 40		
				
2500	2450	2200		
2400	2350	2100		
2300	2250	2000		
2200	2150	1900		
2100	2050	1800		
F	F	F		
M	M	M		
A	A	A		
M	M	M		
J	J	J		
J	J	J		
1990	1990	1990		
Exchange	Index	Friday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	121.20	120.00	+1.00
Brussels	Stock Index	6247.59	6238.44	+0.15
Frankfurt	Commerzbank	2363.40	2360.40	+0.13
Frankfurt	DAX	1930.97	1913.78	+0.90
Helsinki	UNITAS	534.40	535.80	-0.26
London	Financial Times 30	1880.10	1870.10	+0.53
London	FT-SE 100	2382.20	2370.50	+0.49
Madrid	General Index	306.57	306.59	+0.32
Milan	MB	1068.40	1067.70	+0.07
Paris	CAC 40	1998.34	1975.18	+1.17
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	1346.00	1345.60	+0.03
Vienna	Stock Index	701.88	691.99	+1.43
Zurich	SBS	698.20	696.20	+0.29

Hong Kong Hang Seng

Y-axis: 2700, 2800, 3100, 3300, 3500

X-axis: F, M, A, M, J, J (1990)

Singapore Straits Times

Y-axis: 1350, 1450, 1550

X-axis: F, M, A, M, J, J (1990)

Tokyo Nikkei 225

Y-axis: 28000, 32000, 36000

X-axis: F, M, A, M, J, J (1990)

Exchange	Index	Friday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3507.16	3468.59	+1.11
Singapore	Straits Times	1564.40	1532.93	+2.05
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1601.00	1607.30	-0.39
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	32644.37	32575.32	+0.21
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	616.70	606.12	+1.75
Bangkok	Book Club	920.71	923.04	-0.25
Seoul	Composite Stock	588.78	701.91	-1.87
Taipei	Weighted Price	4854.72	4626.09	+4.94
Manila	Composite	884.17	889.04	-0.55
New Zealand	Barclays	1896.50	1888.95	+0.40
Bombay	National Index	477.28	476.47	+0.17

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Bangkok	Book Club	920.71	923.04	-0.25
Seoul	Composite Stock	688.78	701.91	-1.87
Taipei	Weighted Price	4854.72	4826.09	+4.94
Manila	Composite	884.17	869.04	-0.55
New Zealand	Barclays	1896.60	1888.95	+0.40
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Taiwan to Help China With Farm Technology

Agence France-Presse
TAIPEI — Taiwan is to provide China with agricultural-technology assistance in a \$2.5 million project, the China Times Express reported here Friday.

The semi-official Asian Agricultural Technical Service Center is to establish demonstration centers on the island of Hainan and in China's coastal province of Fujian to give agricultural assistance to mainland farmers, the Chinese-language evening paper said, quoting the cen-

The center would also arrange for lectures on the mainland by Taiwan agricultural experts and invite Taiwanese farm specialists for fact-finding trips on the island, the center said.

The paper said Mr. Huang had discussed the project with mainland agricultural officials in China and Hong Kong over the last two years. Mr. Huang could not imme-

Taiwan's cabinet-level task force, which formulates the island's policy toward China, and the ministerial-level Council of Agriculture

July 13, 1990

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Not asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.

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